TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1894. WASHINGTON (FFICE-1.116 PEN SYLVANIA AVENUE Telephone Calls. Business Office...... 23s t Editorial Rooms...... 242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. ally, per week, by carrier

Reduced Rates to Cinbs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPAN

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper S ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-lage paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-sge is usually double these rates,

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: PAT-18-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevan NI.W 101. k-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel an PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, cor. Lancaster

Oli 16 Act. - I ale er House, Auditorium Hotel and P. O. News Co., 91 Adams st. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street Toursville-C. T. Deering, north west corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book o., 356 Fourth ave. -&1. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt House Villard's Hotel and the Wash, News Exchage, 14th

st., between Penn ave, and f street. Senator Chandler is assured of a reelection by the incoming Legislature of New Hampshire, which is better for the State than it possibly can be for Mr. Chandler.

The Cincinnati Enquirer is sometimes Democratic, but always and every day cutting the air about Mr. Cleveland with its longest and sharpest double-edged

The silence of the much snowed under David Bennett Hill is ominous because there is a suspicion that he is fabricating dynamite bombs for the luckless President and his Cabinet.

The saddest men in Indiana are those who have been falling out of the Republican ranks the past ten or fifteen years to attach themselves to the Democracy in order to get office.

One is not sure whether Colone Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., or "Ten Years with Tariff Reformers," would be most damaged by his lecturing on that subject. Both have been dis-

"Japan is too pretentious" is the remark of a Cleveland organ. Perhaps, but a nation with one-eighth of the population of the one it has compelled to confess defeat in less than six months can be pardoned for putting on airs.

If Mr. Cleveland had an unlimited supply of \$3,000 places to bestow, the discredited members of the House would continue to cuckoo, but, having dis posed of them, these angry statesmen will unite in vociferous recrimination.

The most odious trust in Indiana is that which a half-dozen attorneys-general have formed to get fees. It has grown with years until Green Smith confesses to have grabbed over \$29,000 in the past year. The Fee Trust must

It is very evident that if Mr. Cleve land is to have fair play during the remainder of his official days he must look to the Republican press. But he must do some things better than he has been doing them to secure enthusiastic ap-

Inquiries received daily by the Journal lead to the conclusion that too many people in Indiana are worrying themselves about the payment of the debt of the United States and too few are interested in good, business-like local

During September, 1894, 12,992,212 pounds of wool were imported under the free-wool law, against 3,762,652 pounds in September, 1893, under the McKinley law-which means that nearly 6,000,000 pounds of foreign wool have taken the | tracks are so notorious that the legisplace of that quantity of the American

It is a pleasure to learn that several Democrats in this city who have displayed excellent business capacity, and who have, in the past, resorted to the worst Democratic tactics, have declared a purpose to wash their hands of polttics and turn their whole attention to

Three things the Republican press of Indiana seems to be unanimous for: Bi-partisan management of the charitable and penal institutions, a fair apportionment of the State for Congress and the Legislature, and the abolition of the abuses of the fee and commission system in public offices.

A Cleveland organ in the East has recovered from its daze to declare that 12,000 stay-at-home Democrats are responsible for the party defeat in Connecticut. It is different here; 15,000 heretofore Democrats voting the Republican ticket was one of the main causes of the Democratic disaster in Indiana.

Justice Jackson, of the Supreme Court, is in poor health, and correspondents of Democratic newspapers, while they do not openly speculate upon the chances of death, are delicately hinting that in case of a vacancy in the office it would be a very snug berth for the lately defeated Prof. William L. Wilson. It will be very inconsiderate of Jackson to linger in the way of a man who, according to the curious Democratic theory, must be provided for by the government because the people refused to elect him.

The mugwump Boston Herald cannot agree with Henry Watterson in his estimate of the magnitude of the statesmanship of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Watterson retorts by saying that Mr. Cleveland "is not a leader but a master using the lash of the master instead of the resources of a statesman." He goes on to say that this statement of fact "disgusts the molly-coddles who think robust English is vulgar and coarse and offensive." Henry Watterson is one of the few man-grown Democrats who have survived the flood.

The representatives of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army held a consultation yesterday to make arrange-

THE DAILY JOURNAL | a well-matured plan for the State Soldiers' Home. That committee will be prepared to present to the Legislature the best results in other States and plans derived therefrom which will be eminently practical. It is not a scheme to spend money without return, because it not only proposes to relieve the counties of the burden of many veterans and their wives who are now and who are becoming public charges, but to get \$100 a year for each of the persons cared for from the general government. It is a measure of State economy as well as State gratitude. Many matters can wait; the care of these old people cannot. LEGISLATION BY DISCARDED CON-GRESSES.

> It is an anomaly that in the most representative government in the world the Congress elected two weeks ago will not meet until a year shall have elapsed. In any other representative government the popular legislative branch enters at once upon its duties because it represents the latest verdict of the people. In Great Britain and France, and even in Germany, the general election is closely followed by a meeting of the legislative body therein chosen. Here, however, so far as Congress is concerned, we wait more than a year. But that is not the worst of that anomalous situation. The Congress which will meet the first Monday in next December is a body which the people have not only repudiated but discredited. More than half of the members of the Congress which will meet next month have been elected to stay at home. In the North not more than a dozen of the present House on the Democratic side will be members of the next, because they have been rejected by the people. Why shoud men legislate longer for a people who have rejected them? This is not said because it is a Democratic Congress, but because the fact of a repudiated legislative body legislating for a people who have a representative government is at war with the genius of popular rule. Even if such a system were not at war with the theory of popular government, the legislating by discredited lawmakers is subject to serious objections. The men who have been defeated will not, in a certain sense, be restrained by the sense of that responsibility which influenced them before the election. At best, they will have lost their interest in public matters, because many of them will be seeking opportunities to earn their bread when the monthly checks of the Sergeant-atarms will have ceased to be sent them. Furthermore, it is the history of al congresses that all the scandalous jobs which have been got through Congress have been carried during the second session, when no election was pending,

> It is within the power of Congress it self to remedy this defect. The Constitution simply specifies that Congress shall meet on the first Monday of December unless it "shall by law appoint a different day." The wonder is that such a dislocation of the representative system should have been continued more than a century, while so many men have pointed out the anomaly of having a Congress continue to legislate six months after another had been chosen by the people

and when more or less of the members

would not be members of the next

THE DEFIANCE OF LAWBREAKERS.

The Roby race-track people, if they have been correctly reported, have assumed a very defiant attitude toward the State of Indiana. Driven out of Illinois by the last Legislature, these disreputable people came across the line into Indiana, where they assumed that they were protected by a law which was pushed through the last Legislature by McHugh, of Tippecanoe. In one of his uncalled-for opinions the official Dogberry of Indiana championed the cause of the men whom Illinois had cast forth. They set up business and defied the Governor, largely because they were backed by the Green Smiths and Mc-Hughs. After consulting lawyers outside of those whom the law makes his official advisers, Governor Matthews and the courts expelled the invaders. Now, however, they have come back and are defying the Governor, the people and the laws of Indiana. The winter race lature of every State in the North in which they were located wiped them out as infamies. In New Jersey the leaders became so defiant that the people, in their indignation, elected a Legislature to eradicate the evil. The New York, Illinois and other legislatures did the same thing. It is probable that the Legislature of Indiana would have done the same thing if its members had not been deceived by the leaders and

Even if the Roby nuisance were not as bad as it has been reported to be, the impudent defiance of Indiana, the sentiment of its people and their laws should inspire the Governor and the incoming Legislature to show that neither the sovereignty of Indiana, the sentiment of the people nor its laws shall be contemned. They should also show to the rest of the country that the standard of morality is as high in Indiana as in the other States which have cast out winter horse-racing as an infamy by pursuing a like policy. Undoubtedly, the lobby of the Roby gang, whose leader has so recently defled the Governor, and through him the people of Indiana, will be in early and active session about the Statehouse if it has not already begun its work. These interlopers are in earnest because

there is money in the evil business.

THE CAUSE OF HIGH EXPECTATIONS It would be unjust to assume that those who have expressed their views in the newspapers in regard to the policy which the Legislature should pursue have any intention to convey the impression that the party which will be responsible in the next Legislature is not competent to discharge with credit the duties which will devolve upon it. So far from that, the Journal has every reason to believe that a more intelligent, capable and high-minded body of men has never been elected to a Legislature in Indiana than that elected Nov. 6. Because they enjoyed the confidence of the people in the counties which they will represent, the members-elect were chosen by constituencies which have been strong in the opposite party for years. Correspondents and others writing the Journal at the time the nominations were made took occasion to say that the best men in their respective districts had been nominated

with the Journal three weeks before the election Hon, C. W. Fairbanks, who had been all over the State, said: "Our people seem to have selected the best men for candidates, and I find by conversation with men of both parties that the Republican candidates for the Senate and the House are among the most esteemed men in their communities, and because they are I predict that the Legislature will be Republican." In the next Legislature will appear a large number of young men, able, ambitious and inspired with the laudable pride of being "Hoosiers," who will, above all things, desire to be conspicuous in a Legislature which can commend itself to the intelligence of the State by pru-

dent and practical legislation. Such men, instead of being annoyed by the suggestions which newspapers and their correspondents make regarding legislation, will regard such expressions as well intended if not always valuable. Moreover, the expressions of the Republican papers are not so much the private opinions of editors as the general sentiment of the party men among whom newspaper people mingle. All that the Journal has said regarding the policy of the Legislature has been inspired by the opinions expressed daily by Republicans, either in conversation or in letters. These men discuss these matters because they indulge high hopes in the intelligence, the courage, the integrity and the public spirit of the men who will control the next General As-

Weeks ago it looked as if the striking cloakmakers in New York city would succeed by the aid of the other labor organizations, but now it seems their cause is lost. Other labor unions have sacrificed much to assist the strikers, but their funds have disappeared. So far behind are the strikers in their rents that landlords have begun to evict them. In such cases sympathizing friends give shelter to the women and children, while the men sleep in the chairs or on the floor in ill-ventilated basements. The people struck because their pay had been insufficient. Cloaks have been declining in price the past few years, but it is because there are so many people in New York eager to make them that the competition has cut wages. Consequently the cheaper cloak in Indianapolis means insufficient wages for the men and women who make them. One of the obstacles in the way of the success of a strike which commends itself to so many people in New York is the fact that on and after Jan. 1 foreignmade cloaks will be put upon the market, made by people with even lower wages than are paid in New York now. The dealers and makers know this, and consequently will make no concessions.

To all men who entertain sensible and practical views regarding the currency, the folly of keeping in circulation nearly \$350,000,000 of greenbacks redeemable in gold on presentation and reissuing them as often as they are redeemed, must now be apparent. The outstanding greenbacks are taken to the Treasury and exchanged for gold, and the gold is used to buy bonds. That is, through the use of the greenback the government furnishes the gold with which the bonds are purchased. The greenbacks are reissued, and in time, as gold is wanted, are again presented and the reserve is depleted. This Congress cannot do it, and the next may not be able to agree upon a feasible plan, but, soon r or later, and the sooner the better, the greenbacks should be retired and their place filled by some other form of safe and sound paper currency. Such a change is for the best interests of the country and all of the people in it.

The most reliable correspondents in Washington asert that the report of Admiral Walker regarding Hawaiian affairs will not be given to the public because it incidentally exposes the Cleveland-Gresham plot to overthrow the provisional popular government and restore the rule of the dissolute queen. It was the presence of this officer and his refusal to carry out the scheme as it was presented to him which caused it to miscarry. It has been asserted, and also denied with much uncalled-for vehemence, that the Admiral's assignment to the charge of the Naval Academy, which he desired, was canceled before it was announced, as punishment which the President could not otherwise administer. Congress will call for the report when it reassembles if it should be withheld until that time.

The preliminary work of the universal exposition to be held in Paris at the close of the nineteenth century has already begun. Building will not begin until three and a half years before the opening, but architects are now working on the plans. People of the United States will be able to take but little interest in this exposition for some time to come, though they may be aroused to enthusiasm in season to take a creditable part. Just now their own exhibition is too fresh in mind. The stupendous labor of getting it ready in a limited time was too exhausting to make the thought of another welcome, and the magnificence of the result was so satisfying that greater pleasure is still found in retrospect than in anticipation of greater glories.

A Deserving Charity.

The Flower Mission fair, which opens tonight, deserves the patronage and support of all charitably inclined people. The character of the Mission and the extent of its work are matters upon which the public is well informed. It long since proved itself to be a most practical charity and is now an important and indispensable part of the organized benevolent work of the city. In caring for the sick poor it supplements the labors of the other societies and performs a public duty which no other is fitted for. The nature of its work appeals to individual sympathles as does the relief of no other form of distress, since nothing is so pathetic as the combination of illness and poverty. Either, alone, is to be dreaded; together they form a condition from the contemplation of which there is a natural and universal shrinking. Owing to the general willingness to mitigate this variety of misery the support offered the society has heretofore been liberal. This year there is need of greater generosity than ever. Indianapolis is a much larger city than when the Mission was ilrst formed and, though its pauper element is smaller in proportion to population than many other cities, 'he number of persons needing help is largely increased by the business depression. The demands upon charity during the coming season will be heavy, and it becomes the duty of all who are fortunate enough to be above want to offer their contributions. The women who are interested in the matter have found that a fair, where visitors are provided with entertainment or a more substantial return for their money. ments to place before the Legislature | for the Legislature. In an interview | is the best way of raising funds. It will

not do to say that as much money can be raised by direct contribution, since experience has proved the contrary. Consequently, a fair, with plays, tableaux, music, dances and other innocent amusements. together with booths, where many things, useful and ornamental, can be bought, has been arranged at a cost of much time and labor. The women have worked earnestly and unselfishly in a good cause and are now ready to reap the financial reward. It should, and doubtless will be, a generous

"Art" in the Newspapers. Newspaper "art" is becoming more atroclous every day. When the picture epidemic first broke out, like an inky measles, in the press of the country, the pleasing argument was advanced that it would help to educate the eye and the taste of the rising generation. When it presently turned out that the pictorial features were, for the most part, without artistic merit, and that such of them as showed originality and talent in the designer were ruined by the mechanical processes incident to and inseparable from the hasty printing of a daily paper, this argument was made less prominent. More stress was then laid upon the importance of illustrating the text, the assumption beng that the readers needed this aid to their understanding. If the pictures really illustrated, this reasoning migut hold good, but as a rule they do not, and are mere blemishes upon the page. The drawing is not correct. Little pretense at accuracy of delineation is made, portraits, for instance, being gross caricatures, and to every one with a sense of proportion and an understanding of the rudiments of art they are a source of irritation. This art is made peculiarly offensive when color effects are attempted. Several newspapers issue occasional color supplements whose "art" is considerably below the tomato-can level. The New York World offers a particularly hideous specimen of this sort of work. No one wants this kind of thing; only the crude taste of the small child is attracted by the colors, and publishers are showing misplaced 'enterprise" by foisting it on a helpless public. In the interests of true art an organized effort should be made to check the spread of the unsightly blotches that now appear on what were once fair and at-

tractive newspaper pages. The story of the swindling of a Philadelphia life insurance company reads like the plot of a seven-cent bargain counter novel. Related in the novel in all its ingenious and rascally detail it would be laughed at as improbable, if not impossible. In actual occurrence the scheme seems to have been worked with comparative ease, and the wonder is that the fraud was ever discovered after the money was once paid over. It seems, after all, that the old saying, truth is stranger than fiction, is as applicable now as ever, and that no crime, however desperate or murderous, is unlikely to occur in this end of the nineteenth Christian century. Insurance places a value upon a life which often proves to be an irresistible temptation to fraud and murder. The history of insurance companies and the records of courts show this-the recent case of Dr. Meyer, charged with poisoning several persons in order to realize on their policies, being in point. Honest men who wish to insure their lives sometimes grumble over the red tape that must be unwound before the transaction is complete, but in view of such occurrences as the ones mentioned they can understand that eternal vigilance s the price of safety in the business, and that the precautions that were annoying to them are necessary for their protection.

A Philadelphia paper publishes a pageful of portraits of persons who have been run over and killed by trolley cars in that city. This gives new support to the common theory that Philadelphians are slower than other people. Nowhere else does the trolley car show such a list of victims.

The Boston School Board has issued an order forbidding the school children of that city to purchase pie at the lunch stands and requiring them to eat certain food provided by a hygienic kitchen. Isn't this striking below the pie beit?

Natives of Armenia cherish a tradition that the garden of Eden was situated in their country. If all the stories are true of the recent massacre there it appears that the devil still lingers about his old stamping ground.

BULBLES IN THE AIR. A Field for Him.

"What has become of Fourlung, who used o coach for your nine?" "Him?" said the baseball magnate. "He's got a job with the Chinese army roaring at the enemy."

He Knew It.

"There is quite a degree of sympathy be

tween the eyes," said the professor.

"Yes." whispered young Freshly to his seatmate. "I knew that before. I winked at a pretty gir! at a picnic once, and before the day was over the other eye was black as your hat." A Dismal Old Cronker.

"So you belong to the football team, said Mr. Jason to his nephew. "Yaas." "Crowds foller ye 'round and stare at ye,

"Well, go ahead an' enjoy yourself while

you air young, but don't think you air all

they is on airth. Jist bear in mind that

at the menagerie it is the monkey's cage that allers has the biggest sheer of popular attention." A Benefactor. "I'm sorry Bill got beat," said the con-

stituent. "That ther bill he was intending to get passed will never git through, I "What was it?" asked the other constit-

"W'v, you know what is called a derelictone of them abandoned ships that is sich a

danger to navigation?" "Well, Bill he allowed to git a bill through requirin' them all to carry red lights at night. It would 'a' been a big

thing fer navigation, and fer Bill, too." ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Sir Andrew Clark, general physician to

the largest hospital in London, says that seven out of ten of its patients owe their ill health to drink. There are only two women in Great Britain who are entitled to add "LL. D." to their names, and they are both Belfast girls. Miss Frances H. Gray is the latest to be so honored by the Royal University

The Representative in the next Congress who will have the largest plurality behind him, so far as heard from, will be "Sam" Stevenson, who represents the "Upper Peninsular" district of Michigan. His plurality was, in round numbers, 25,000.

The doctor who pulled the old Ameer of Afghanistan through his late illness is a young lady of Ayrshire, Scotland, Miss L. Hamilton, M. D., who took her medical degree three years ago in Brussels, and practiced in Calcutta before she went to Af-M. de Vogue, of the French Academy,

is descended from a family ennobled dur-

ing the time of Louis XVI, by reason of its

productions in the only business "a gentleman" could then carry on, that of glass making. The title '- not in Vogue at pres-A petition has been sent to the Turkish government for the restoration, at public expense, of the supposed grave of Aaron,

the high priest and brother of Moses. The grave is on Mount Hor, in the district of El-hadshr, a part of the Turkish province of Arabia Petraca. In every apartment used by Queen Victoria, not even excluding the dining room, there is always an inkstand for her Majesty's convenience in case of an

ergency, provided with a fresh quill pen, however, the Queen prefers a steel nib, although the "Victoria R," with the nice little smudge underneath, is, of course, the work of a quill.

The number 13 has played an ominous part in Alexander III's life. He is the thirteenth Emperor since Peter the Great and has now been thirteen years on the throne. He ascended on the 13th of March, 1831, and was born on the 28th (twice 13 of February. He escaped an outrage on the 13th of March, 1887, and his youngest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga, was born on the 13th of June, 1882.

Most people who read and enjoyed the poem "Nothing to Wear" when it appeared many years ago fail to recall the fact that the author, William Allen Butler, was then a young lawyer, and has since be-come a leading member of the New York bar. His specialty is admiralty cases, and he argued a case before the Supreme Court in Washington a few days ago. Mr. Butler is the author of a volume of verse and has contributed largely to legal liter-

Speaking of Henry Keney, of Hartford who died the other day, the Times, of that city, says: "He was one of the best mer that ever lived. Of his great estate, valued at \$1,300,000, he gave in charitable and other beneficent gifts nearly the whole income. The last year he gave all the income—it may be perhaps \$80,000. Yet he never gave a cent to have it known. So far as he could, he did not let his left hand know what his right hand was giving. He was not, we think, a member of any church; but he was more, and better than those who depend upon the church alone-he was a practical Christian."

Miss Browning, the sister of the poet who resided in Venice with her illustrious brother, is an old lady of eighty. Recently she became dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs. The doctors gave her up, and her nephew, the son of the poet, telegraphed for her friend, a Scottish lady, Mrs. Miller Morrison, the wife of the son of the late Hugh Morrison, there being an old promise that she was to be sent for when Miss Browning's end was thought to be near. Mrs. Miller Morrison did not share the doctor's despair, and under her nursing the old lady pulled through. She s now fairly convalescent at Asolo, near Venice, where Mr. Browning has a house.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

China will hand a war indemnity over to Japan, but the tea drinkers of the world will pay it .- New York Journal. Our Thanksgiving editorial may refer to the fact that it might have been worse -Niagara Falls Cataract (Dem.) The W. C. T. U. should also take into consideration the fact that it was Missouri champagne.-Washington Post. The next thing to upset the country will be Christmas, when it will be the women's turn to grow crazy.-Atchison Globe.

In polite society an upper birth is preferred, but in a sleeping car a low berth is in most request.—Boston Transcript. To paraphrase Bulwer: In the bright lexicon of American youth there is no such word as free trade.—Philadelphia Inquirer. It costs a good deal of money to preserve the public credit under Democratic rule, but it must be done.-Kansas City

Cincinnati now has bread at 3 cents a loaf. And, which is more important in Cincinnati, it also has beer at 3 cents a glass. -Albany Argus.

"Why do you think Jenkins has political aspirations?" "Why, because he likes to have men slap him on the back and call him Old Horse."—Harper's Bazar. Miss Budd-Do you believe in long courtships, Mr. Benedict? Mr. B .- I don't believe in more than six or eight hours at ession .- Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Erbout the time yeou begin tew pour yeour neighbor's ear full uv yeour baby's cuteness remember thet there is ten mil lion more in the worl' erbout the same age,

Grant Was One of His Pupils. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal In your issue of Saturday you quote from

an' jest as cute as your'n .- Puck.

the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "George W. Wells, of Ontario, in the Ponona valley, is without doubt the only person now living who knew Gen. U. S. Grant intimately in his early childhood, and con-tinued the friendship until the General's death."

I would say that Mr. Isaac Lynch, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washing ton, and a brother of the late Dr. Lynch of Indianapolis, taught school in George town, O., at which time U. S. Grant was one of his pupils. On General Grant's accession to the presidency Mr. Lynch went to Washington and called on the President, reminding him of his school-day acquaintance, and the President promptly assigned him to a clerkship in the Treasury Depart ment, where he has been ever since. He is now about eighty years of age. G. A. Bluffton, Ind., Nov. 19.

What a "Do-Nothing" Body May Do

Washington Special. While the next Congress must of necessity be "a do-nothing party," the prospemay be opened for action on this one sub It is not to be supposed that the Republican Congress would permit Mr. Cleve-land to outline for them in detail a financial measure, but there is hardly any measure which would receive the approval of the leading minds of the Republican party on nance which would not come within the scope of the broad generalities which Mr. Cleveland will probably deal with in his m ssage in advocacy of the establishment of a permanent financial system. He will probably send such a message to this Congress, anticipating the policy of the next and repeat his recommendation in the Fifty-fourth on its assembling. In other words, he will probably in general terms recommend the Republican Congress that

which he knows it to be their policy if they can, regardless of anything which he may There are two things which he de-First, the establishment of a sound financial system, because he believes in it: second, to have the whole question dispos of by legislation before the campaign 1896, so that the issue then may still be the

Though it may not be said that he desired the election of a Republican Congress, the fact that the Republicans have gained control opens the way for the accomplishmen of one object which he has always ha ominently in view. Had a Democrati House been elected the prospect of an agreement between it and the adm tion on any financial proposition would have been very remote. But if a Republican Congress succeeds in enacting a financia measure in accord with the ideas of Mr sherman, the Eastern Republicans and the bankers of the country, no one entertains doubt that Mr. Cleveland will sign it. Th fact of Mr. Cleveland recommending the matter before the Fifty-fourth Congress has had an opportunity to express it opinion or indicate its purpose will probabl not prejudice legislation. The Republica Congress will hardly abandon a time-honored policy because Mr. Cleveland agrees with them.

The Cleveland Family.

Washington Letter. Mrs. Cleveland is enjoying her life a Woodley. She drives into the city quite often for a little shopping, and on these occasions usually takes luncheon. Both the President and herself are the pictures of health. Little Esther, who is now about fifteen months old, is a very bright child she walks very readily, and tries to tall and does make quite a show of small words She is very observant and instinctively thoughtful and polite, as a little inciden few days ago will show. Colonel Wilson Inited States Engineers, in charge of pub lic buildings, was making his usual morning call at the mansion. Little Esther was near by, while her mother was giving some lirections. She trotted across the apart ment, where the florist was arranging som chrysanthemums. Unable to make perself understood she pointed to the fines specimen in the group of that variety, all the time keeping up a brisk amount of in-fantile vocal sounds. The florist plucked the finest and handed it to the child. retraced her steps, handing it to Colonel Wilson, who received it. Ruth is becoming quite a young lady She speaks English readily and also Ger-

Lone and Lonely. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Lone Fisherman of the White House ppears in a more lonely and more un-miable guise as the candor of his friends develops. Robert L. Thacher's explanation of the letter of 1892, which he palmed off on the Democracy as a part of the epistolary crop of 1894 renders the selfishness of the writer more conspicuous than ever. When he was a candidate and needed the help of the Hill tribes he had no hestitation in writing in their behalf. Secure in his sector two years and a half to come he could afford to ignore all importunities for a friendly word. In the light of experience, owever, the Hill men ought now to be rateful for his selfishness. If Mr. Cleveland's partiality turned a majority for Mr. Wilson in his West Virginia district into an unprecedented majority against him, a letter from the President supporting Hill might have made Mr. Morton's election unanimous. The Democratic candidate eacaped that mortification at all events.

AS TO THE CURRENCY

TOPIC NOW REING DISCUSSED BY POLITICIANS AND BANKERS.

Outline of the Plan Proposed by Baltimore Financiers-Views Held by

Messrs. Homer and Hepburn.

St. Louis Republic. Since it has become plain that President Cleveland is giving serious attention to the plan of the currency reform suggested by the Baltimore Clearinghouse Association and warmly approved by the bankers' convention which met at Baltimore in October, there is a general desire to understand the purport of the proposed change. In brief, the plan recommends the substitution of a bank ment notes of various kinds-in

currency based on assets and credit for the national bank notes and the governwords, to no longer make the government the great bank of issue, but to let the business of the country regulate the volume of currency. Following is an outline of the proposed amendments to the national banking act for the purpose of establishing a safe and elastic national currency:

Section 1. The provision of the national banking act requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes hereafter issued shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. Allow the banks to issue circulating notes to the amount of 50 per centum of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per centum per annum upon the average amount of circulation outstanding for the year, and an additional circulation of 25 per centum of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, subject both to the tax of one half of 1 per centum per annum and to an additional heavy tax per annum upon the average amount of such circulation outstanding for the year; said additional 25 per centum to be known as "emergency circulation Sec. 3. The tax of one-half of 1 per centum per annum upon the amount of circulation outstanding shall be paid to the Treasurer of the United States as a means of revenue, out of which the expenses of the office of the Controller of the Currency, the printing of circulating notes, etc., shall be defrayed.

The excess over one-half of 1 centum of the tax imposed upon the "emergency circulation" shall be paid into the "guarantee fund" referred to in section 6.

Sec. 4. The banks issuing circulation shall deposit and maintain with the Treasurer of the United States a "redemption fund" equal to 5 per centum of their average outstanding circulation, as provided for under the existing

Sec. 5. The redemption of the notes of all banks, solvent or insolvent, to be made as provided for by the existing

Sec. 6. Create a "guarantee fund" through the deposit by each bank of 2 per centum upon the amount of circulation received the first year. Thereafter impose a tax of one-half of 1 per centum upon the average amount of outstanding circulation, the same to be paid into this fund until it shall equal per centum of the entire circulation outstanding, when the collection of such tax shall be suspended, to be resumed whenever the Controller of the Currency shall deem it necessary

The notes of insolvent banks shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States out of the guarantee fund if it shall be sufficient, and if not sufficient, then out of any money in the treasury, the same to be reimbursed to the treasury out of the "gharantee fund" when replenished, either from the assets of the failed banks or from the

tax aforesaid. National banking associations organized after this plan shall have gone into operation may receive circulation from the Controller of the Currency upon paying into the "guarantee fund" a sum bearing the ratio to the circulation applied for and allowed that the "guarantee fund" bears to the total circulation outstanding, and to be subject to the tax of one-half of 1 per centum per annum, as called for by the Treasurer of the United States for the creation and maintenance of this fund No association or individual shall have

any claim upon any part of the money in said "guarantee fund," except for the redemption of the circulating notes of any insolvent national banking association. Any surplus or residue of said "guarantee fund" which may be hereafter ascertained or determined by law shall inure to the benefit of the United States. Sec. 7. The government shall have

orior lien upon the assets of each failed

bank and upon the liability of shareholders for the purpose of restoring the amount withdrawn from the "guarantee fund" for the redemption of its circulation, not to exceed, however, the amount of the failed bank's outstanding circulation after deducting the sum to its credit in the "redemption fund" (section 4) already in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States. Sec. 8. Circulation can be retired by bank at any time upon depositing with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money in amount equal to the sum desired to be withdrawn, and immediately upon such deposit the tax in-

dicated in sections 2, 3 and 6 shall cease upon the circulation so retired. Sec. 9. In the event of the winding up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise, the Treasurer of the United States, with the concur rence of the Controller of the Currency, may, on the application of the directors, or of the liquidator, receiver assignee or other proper official, and upon being satisfied that proper ar rangements have been made for the payment of the notes of the bank and any tax due thereon, pay over to such directors, liquidator, receiver, assigned or other proper official the amount at the credit of the bank in the "redemp-

tion fund" indicated in section 4. MR. HOMER'S OPINIONS. In presenting the plans to the convention Mr. Charles Homer, of Baltimore, said: "We do not offer this plan as a completed amendment to the present law, but simply as the outline of desirable legislation embodying the underlying principles necessary, in our judgment, for the creation of a safe and elastic currency. It is not our intention to disturb the existing modest bank circulation if it shall be deemed to be to the best interest of the government and the banks to continue the same for the present.

"Our currency must be supplied by the banks, not by the government. The latter notes only the condition of trade by the rise or fall of its revenue receipts. The banks are the arteries of commerce, feeling instantly the changes of commercial activity and intimately acquainted with its volume and requirements. The muffled sound of loading cotton in the South, the clattering rill of the grain bin in the West, the grinding noise of the steam shovel in Mesabe are almost instantly converted into dollars at the financial centers of our country. Hence, our currency must be elastic, stretching out over the broad er banse of business activity, able to supply its fullest wants, and contracting again, as the strain of commercial vitality relaxes. It requires no demonstration of argument to prove that a flexible currency, responsive to the demands of commerce, can never be obtained so long as the institution issuing the same is required in advance to invest as much money or more in securities to be deposited as the circulation, which is allowed to issue upon the same, amounts to. To be elastic it must be based upon credit, and the institution issuing the same must have for its sponsor the accessary government regulations, supervision and examinations.

"By allowing the banks to issue cir-

culation to the extent of 50 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital ample provision is made for the very fullest requirements of trade. The his tory of the State banks of our country furnishes convincing evidence of the

correctness of our position "To provide, however, for the extraordinary currency demands, such as confronted us all in 1893, we propose to permit the issue of an additional 25 per cent., to be known as as emergency circulation, subject to a severe tax. The tax, so large as to deprive circulation of profit, would prove a safeguard against constant expansion and would cause the prompt retirement of circulation as soon as the urgent necessity for its issue ceased. Its mission would be similar, but of broader utility, to that of clearing-house loan certificates, which performed such effective service last year, and by whose use immeasurable losses and ruin were averted. The tax must be markedly severe, otherwise the banks in times of panic would find themselves in a helpless condition, having already exhausted the reserve forces supposed to have been provide

for such emergencies.
"The redemption of all notes should be made by the government, so that the noteholder would not have to wait one moment for the redemption of any bill he might hold, nor be at a loss as to the place of its redemption, nor the cer-

tainty thereof. "Our currency must be safe. The guarantee fund as suggested by us is more than ample to protect the noteholder as well as the government from any possible loss. An interesting statement prepared by our friend, the Hon. . B. Hepburn, during the controllership, shows that if there had been no bonds at all as security for circulation the total loss to this fund since the organization of the national bank system would have been only \$953,000.

"The guarantee-fund principle is not new one. New York adopted it in 1829, but by an error or accident in framing the law it was made to cover the deposits as well as the circulation. Each bank was required to pay to the State treasurer ½ per cent. per annum pon its capital stock until 3 per cent had accumulated. In 1848 Millard Fillmore, then controller of the State. showed by his report that the contributions to this fund had been \$1,876,063. and the notes of failed banks amounted to only \$1,548,558, leaving a surplus as against loss by circulation of \$327,505 As Mr. Horace White very aptly says, in an address delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, 'this is perhaps the most pregnant fact in the history of banking in this country."

MR. HEPBURN'S VIEWS. Ex-Controller Hepburn, who was at the Baltimore convention, said: "Both the Bland law and the Sherman law injected into circulation a fixed amount of money monthly, without regard to the wants of commerce. However great the demands of trade, they could not increase such amount one jot or tittle. And since the government can only put out money in payment of debt or in exchange for value, this criticism of absolute want of elasticity must apply to any governmental currency. can never be responsive to the varying wants of commerce. I believe that all paper money, under proper restrictions, should be issued by the banks. Thus, and thus only, can an elastic currency be obtained. Our present bank-note currency possesses all the good qualities except elasticity. No currency secured y stock or bonds can possess that qualty. Now, in order to issue \$90,000 circulation, a bank must pay \$114,000 for bonds and deposit a redemption fund of \$4,500. And instead of increasing their means for helping their customers and the public by the transaction, they lock up \$19,500 and diminish their power to

id the public by that amount. "A currency to be elastic must be issued against credit. Banks must have power thus to create money. In no other way can it meet the wants of commerce. From the very nature of things, the government cannot give such a currency. The banks can, and the banks

only can, with prudence and safety, be "Had the Canadian law obtained in this country in 1893, the national banks could, under its provisions, have added over \$500,000,000 to the currency of the country, and with such a law a currency famine would hardly have been pos-

"An elastic currency is needed, not clone in times of distrust, but in course of ordinary business. The harvesting of he cotton crop calls for an extraordnary amount of money in the cotton belt. Currency is brought from money centers to suply this need. Currency in

that section is expanding. PRONOUNCED SAFE. The Financial Chronicle says of the plan: "The first aim of the Baltimore plan was to make a safe device. What security was available for the Government bonds, as already stated, were out of the question. State bonds and city bonds and railroad bonds have each been proposed as a substitute; but they would not meet the requirement, If any class of obligation mentioned were fixed upon and in demand throughout the country for bank-note purposes the bonds would rule at very high nces, and in an emergency be marketable except at a large loss. We have written upon this subject on former occasions, and even if we had not, the experience which our recent panic furnished ought to be sufficient to convince any one that the security would fall just at the moment of greatest distrust, when the security would be chiefly required. Moreover, we stated two weeks ago that a circulation issue on and secured by bonds could not be made flexible and elastic. No note system which is tied to a bond and not to

commerce can possess that quality. "Its volume must be directly responsive to the expansion and contraction of the country's exchanges and never be dependent upon the purchase and sale of securities, which at best are slow operations, and at times of greatest need might be wholly impracticableprices going so high in times of prosperity as to make the taking out of currency unprofitable and so low at periods of depression as to make the sale of the securities difficult if not dangerous. Still another objection to bonds is one referred to by Mr. Hepburn, and may be illustrated by the situation to-day, that \$114,000 of capital has to be locked up. besides a redemption fund of \$4,50%, to obtain \$90,000 of circulation. In other words, our national banks, instead of increasing their means for helping the public, have to decrease their available

notes put in circulation. "We assume it, then, to be obvious for the reasons given (1) that not even safety could be secured for a currency based on a bond other than the bonds of the general government, which are no longer available; (2) that a banknote system requiring bonds for security can never be flexible, increasing with expanding commerce and decreasing with its contraction; and (3) that bonds make a very expensive sort of currency arrangement, as they call for an investment of capital larger than the note issue, and thereby lessen the power of the banks to help their customers. These conditions leave no way open for devising a safe banking system except that adopted by the Baltimore convention of putting the bank assets, includ-ing the stockholders' double liability and a guarantee fund back of the notes It so happens, too, that this is the only scientific method for constructing a safe and flexible system-safety and flexibility being qualities never possessed in the right degree except the note be regulated by commerce and sustained by

funds \$28,500 for every \$90,000 of bank

The Vice President's Daughters. Washington Letter.

Mrs. Stevenson remains in the South with her invalid daughter. From private letters it is believed that the invalid will not be in condition to return to Washington by the beginning of the season and possibly not until the warm weather in the spring. It a pears that her health is not improvhere for the opening of the official season, and will then return to her daughter unless her condition very materially is